

THE TWO-THIRDS RULE.

The two-thirds rule, as it is termed, which requires the nominee of the Democratic party for President of the United States to get two-thirds of the members in the nominating convention, is creating considerable comment in Democratic circles, opinion being pretty evenly divided, both as to numbers and as to position of the individuals upon each side. This rule has been the law of the Democratic party since the meeting of the first Democratic Convention, which succeeded the old plan of nominating candidates for the Presidency by a caucus of the members of Congress belonging to the party making the nomination. It is, therefore, an ancient landmark of the Democracy, and has done service for the party in many eventful contests. Those who advocate its abolition do so on the ground that it handicaps the party, and tends to defeat the choice of the majority, resulting frequently in the overthrow of the stronger men of the party, and forcing the nomination of less positive or less prominent candidates. Thus, in a Convention of 385 members, it is necessary for the nominee to obtain 257 votes, so that 128 men who oppose any particular candidate can force the 256 to give up their first choice, and vote for some candidate for whom some persons of the minority are willing to vote. They also argue that any prominent man is likely to have 129 members opposed to him, and hence that the chances are against such a man's obtaining the nomination. There is much about of reason in this presentation of the opposition to the rule, but we think there is another side to the question which is stronger in the reasons it presents for the continuance of the rule. It is not the object of any political party to elect any particular man president. It is the aim of each party to enforce certain principles, and to control the administration of the government in the interest of those principles. It may, and frequently is, very desirable to elect a certain man president, but it is never desirable to nominate a candidate who is likely to be defeated, if one can be found who can probably be elected. The object of political conventions, therefore, is to nominate the best men from the party that can be elected by the people; and if a particular candidate, however strong and good, cannot carry the election, some other more available man of good character and qualification should be selected. Now, it may frequently happen that a candidate might get 193 votes of the 385, and yet be bitterly opposed by the remaining 192, and his nomination cause the defeat of the party in consequence of the disaffection. For instance, some man might get the Western and Southern delegates to the convention, who would nominate him, while he would be bitterly opposed in the Northern States, so that when the election comes on he would lose New York, New Jersey, Connecticut, and all the Northern States, which would ensure his defeat. Now, by the two-thirds rule, a candidate will have to get a portion of the representatives from every section of the Union, and no man can be selected who is particularly distasteful to any section. It may defeat particular candidates, but it will certainly ensure the nomination of a man whose record cannot be assailed in any section, for it requires the co-operation of every section to give him the nomination. Again, Democrats who have two-thirds of the party against them are more likely to acquiesce in the result than if the party is about equally divided.

The rule will make it more difficult to nominate, but the result will be more satisfactory to the whole mass of the people, and the candidate nominated will be more cheerfully supported. Then, again, it is replied with considerable force to the objections to the rule, that it does not always, nor even generally, defeat the strongest candidate, for if he is not objectionable and his friends stick to him, the minority is more than likely to come to his support. It is only where there is strong personal opposition to the strongest candidate that the two-thirds rule defeats him. In fact, the Democratic party with the two-thirds rule has nominated Gen. Jackson and Mr. Van Buren twice; it nominated Mr. Cass in 1848 and Mr. Buchanan in 1856; it nominated Gen. McClellan in 1864, and since the war has nominated Gov. Seymour and Gov. Tilden, so that the operation of the rule has not so far defeated the strongest candidate as a rule, and we do not believe that it will generally defeat such a candidate, unless it is best for the party that he should be defeated. We hope, therefore, that the rule will not be changed in the coming Convention.

It is stated that Gen. Benjamin F. Butler is preparing to enter the race for Governor of Massachusetts again this Fall, and that in the meantime he is preparing and will show that 130,000 men are disfranchised contrary to the provisions of the fourteenth amendment to the Constitution of the United States. This disfranchisement was accomplished by the Act of 1875, which required all voters to be able to read and write before they can exercise the right of suffrage in that State. Gen. Butler is in no amiable mood towards the present administration in the Bay State, and affirms that the Act of Massachusetts which disfranchises these 130,000 voters shall either be repealed or the congressional delegation of the State be reduced from eleven to eight, which would also cut off of that State's vote in the Electoral college for President to a corresponding extent. Butler is certainly a vigorous candidate, for he has already been beaten twice for Governor, and yet he enters the third race with as good chances of success as he had in his first race—indeed, his chances are perhaps better than they have ever been. He can stand more killing than any politician extant. It looks now like the people of Massachusetts will be forced to elect him to get rid of him.

The Augustan Chronicle and Constitutionalist says, "Some of our South Carolina exchanges are speaking very highly of Congressman Alken and Richardson. Both deserve all of their constituents. Indeed, the South Carolina delegation is one of the best and most useful in the House of Representatives."

At the recent session of the Legislature a Joint Resolution to pay the claim of James Perry for work done as Auditor of Edgefield County, and a Bill to amend the fence law Act in relation to Edgefield County, so as to leave the adoption of the law to a majority vote of the voters of the county, were introduced by Mr. H. H. Hays, and were referred to the Committee on Finance. The committee on Finance has reported in favor of the resolution, and the bill has been passed by a majority vote of the House.

At the recent session of the Legislature a Joint Resolution to pay the claim of James Perry for work done as Auditor of Edgefield County, and a Bill to amend the fence law Act in relation to Edgefield County, so as to leave the adoption of the law to a majority vote of the voters of the county, were introduced by Mr. H. H. Hays, and were referred to the Committee on Finance. The committee on Finance has reported in favor of the resolution, and the bill has been passed by a majority vote of the House.

The United States Senate is having a little fun over old Mr. Windom's emigration scheme for the colored people. The whole matter has been exposed, and shown to be political from beginning to end, and without a single element of philanthropy about it. In a debate in the Senate upon the question, Senator Windom retorted upon those who were showing his shallow pretenses, by saying that the State of Indiana was also importing white voters to vote the Democratic ticket. This brought Senator McDonald to his feet, and, figuratively speaking, he completely scalded the Senator from Minnesota by the following reply:

"You can say that the Indiana Democrats have been importing white voters ever since the State was admitted to the Union in 1816. We have made Indiana the most desirable State in the Union for them to locate in. As for colored voters, the Indiana Democrats have not encouraged them to come. The thirty-third amendment to our constitution, adopted in 1850, prohibited the bringing of negroes into the State, and would have maintained it only for the thirteenth and fourteenth amendments to the United States Constitution. The United States got a number or two ahead of us. But I'll say this: After the next election the Republicans will think we were importing voters."

The Cincinnati Times has discovered a traveler who "thinks he found that at Charleston on the old time people would neither trade nor associate in any way with Northerners; that at Savannah they would trade with them, but that at Atlanta they traded and dined with Massachusetts people as readily as with a Georgian." This is likely the opinion of some one whose opinion is not very valuable, and whose statements are less reliable than his opinions are valuable, for the report is entirely too ultra. It is not credible that the people of a city would refuse to trade with any class of citizens from whom they could make money, and yet if the traveler is to be believed, Charleston will not trade with Northerners. We know, and every other person who will think for a moment knows, that this is not true, and the statement being untrue as to one charge is unworthy of belief in any particular. Indeed, it is an imaginary state of things from beginning to end. It does not exist.

Mr. H. G. Wright, one of the editors and proprietors of the Augusta Chronicle and Constitutionalist, died on Monday the 23rd of February last, after a short illness. He was one of the most talented and popular newspaper men of the South, and by his energy and genius contributed largely to the interest and success of the Chronicle and Constitutionalist, which is one of the best and most reliable Southern papers. Mr. Wright had but touched the prime of early manhood, and in his twenty-ninth year was cut down in the midst of his expanding mind and in the moment of growing success. His life, though short, has not been a failure, for he leaves behind him a record which is given to few men of his age to achieve. That life which is numbered by many years is not always greater in its accomplishments, and Mr. Wright, though called from earth at the youthful age of twenty-nine, has done more and risen higher than many who live to their opportunities would have done at fifty.

Gen. Sherman promises to retire from active life when he is sixty-two years old. That period will arrive to him in 1881, and if he carries out his promise the country can at least point to one act in his life for which it will be his debtor. The promise, however, is not valuable, coming from a man of Sherman's veracity, and is probably only an intimation of an expected change in his station under what he no doubt believes to be an approaching empire. If Grant succeeds in obtaining the White House on the 4th of March, 1881, Gen. Sherman will very probably be rewarded with a most desirable dignity under the consolidated empire which the third term manipulators are seeking to establish. The anticipation of something of this kind is possibly the source of the General's announcement.

Congress now has before it a new tariff bill which reduces the duty on all articles by nearly fifty per cent. This is a step in the right direction, and, if accomplished, will very greatly cheapen the principal articles which the American people consume. The present protective tariff is little better than a direct tax upon the masses of the people for the purpose of preventing large gratuities to a few manufacturers. The present Bill is said to be the shortest ever brought before Congress on the tariff, and it is sincerely to be hoped that it will become a law. If it does our people will see the prosperity which will follow high prices for articles which we have to sell, and low prices for those we have to buy.

President Hayes has recently illustrated his idea of civil service reform by nominating Pinchback as Collector of the Port of New Orleans. It will be remembered that Pinchback was said to have received a bribe of \$3,500 for signing a Bill while President of the Louisiana Senate, and that he is said to be the proprietor of one or two gambling saloons in the city of New Orleans. Of course the Senate will not confirm such a nomination, but then it serves to illustrate the sincerity of the President's professions. Mr. Hayes has offered positions to all of the principal Radical leaders who were engaged in stealing the Presidency in 1876.

The deadlock in Maine has wound up very much like that in South Carolina in 1876—that is, the returning board candidates did not get their places and the contest in Legislature has not been able to hold up. Indeed, all but five of the fusion Legislature have gone into the Republican Legislature and taken their seats. The contest was decided according to the votes of the majority at the ballot box.

An altercation between Jim Posey and Stephen Robertson, in Barnwell County, on the 20th ultimo, terminated by the latter seriously wounding the former with a turpentine axe, which was buried in his left side nearly opposite his heart, cutting in two the sixth rib, and part of the fifth and seventh ribs, and penetrating into the cavity of his chest.

Rock Hill Herald: Mr. Joseph Wylie has been elected president of the Chester Manufacturing Company, and Maj. Julius Mills secretary. Several directors would have been elected also. The company desire to obtain a capital stock of \$100,000 before beginning operations. The prospect of raising this large amount does not appear very bright as only \$13,000 have thus far been subscribed.

Edgfield Advertiser: The Edgfield, Trenton and Aiken Railroad and the Greenwood and Augusta Railroad retaining the convicts they now have. Greenville News: Dr. Marshall is preparing to plant grapes on an extensive scale. He recently purchased a place upon the south side of Paris mountain and put in a portion of it in grapes. A dozen acres have already been put out, and he expects in another year to have about forty acres of vineyard. A number of Northern capitalists are expected soon in Greenville.

Kershaw Gazette: We gain information from the tax books of the town that there was a shrinkage of \$47,562 in the taxable value of town property between the year 1878 and the year 1879. In 1878, the total was \$247,745; in 1879, the total value returned was \$305,946. The returns of merchandise for the year 1878 amounted to \$82,986; in 1879, to \$71,310; being a decrease of \$11,676. It will be seen by the above that the average amount of stock of merchandise for the year 1879, in the town of Camden, was only \$71,310, which is far below the amount of stocks returned in towns of smaller size than Camden. In 1878 the amounts of credits aggregated \$16,082; in 1879 it only reached \$9,000. About \$5,000 was returned by one person (C. Nozlin), the other 4,000 being held by all the rest. The farmers are complaining of the unprecedented scarcity of money. The turpentine men are sending away from home for hands, for the turpentine season is now open. The Adjutant General has sent an order to one Lemon Thomas who has been—without a commission—organizing and drilling negroes at night, to desist. The Charleston Journal: The Governor has again granted a pardon to John C. Poirer, after the second Friday in June. A bill was to have been hung on the 5th of March next, but efforts were made in his behalf, which have resulted as above stated. A wagon loaded down with goods, then after being crowded the office of clerk, mortgage upon top of mortgage being recorded, corn and bacon being hauled to a long distance to pay for these things.

Dispatch: Alexander Williams, convicted of murder at the recent term of court, was sentenced to be executed on the 23d of April. Mr. John Green, president of Red Bank Factory, left for New York on Tuesday morning to purchase new machinery sufficient to increase the capacity of the mill. The present high price of yarn is making the business of the factory highly profitable.

ANOTHER CASE OF LYNCH LAW.—A one-armed negro named Lewis Sledge, visited the house of Mr. Daniel Byrd, living near George's Station, S. C., about 9 o'clock on Saturday morning, and in the absence of Mr. Byrd, drew a pistol and threatened Mr. Byrd with death, committed a brutal outrage upon his person. He then fled to the woods. Upon the return of the husband of the unfortunate victim, he was informed of what had occurred, when he at once organized a posse of fifty men and started in pursuit of the negro. About 4 o'clock Sunday morning they came upon and captured him at Murray's Church Cross Roads. He was taken to the scene of his crime, identified by Mrs. Byrd and confessed his guilt. A large crowd collected, and for a time were bent on lynching him, but it was finally decided to let him take his course. He was taken before a trial justice, who held a preliminary examination and directed that he be sent to jail for trial. Within about two miles from Waterboro, the party was overtaken by an armed party of men, who took the prisoner from the officers of the law and carried him to a secluded spot, where a crowd joined them, and his case was submitted to Judge Lynch, in obedience to whose decision he was summarily hanged. Both the white and colored citizens of the community justify the hanging.

BAYARD NOT A CANDIDATE.—Washington, February 27.—The Star makes the following editorial statement: "Last Saturday the members of the committee who support Mr. Bayard for the Presidential nomination waited upon the Senator and asked where he would take his seat at the convention held. He replied that it was a matter which he felt he had no right to interfere in; that he had no choice of location whatever. He wanted the convention to consult the best interests of the party, but for himself he was not a candidate for the Presidential nomination, and earnestly desired that his friends would not seek to direct the convention in his interest."

A Mr. Spierman, residing half a mile from the village of Silver Street, in Newberry County, on the Greenville and Columbia Railroad, on last Sunday evening, without intimation of his purpose, on coming from the supper table, cut his throat, causing immediate death. He then repaired to his wife's room, cut her throat as he supposed fatally, and passing into another apartment, closed the door behind him. When assistance reached them one brother was found dead, the other mortally wounded, and the wife dangerously, but it is hoped not fatally injured. No cause can be assigned for the rash and fatal act of the murderer. The parties concerned were in good circumstances and highly respected.

Ex-Sheriff J. L. Southern committed suicide at his home on Paris Mountain in Greenville County, on last Saturday night, in the presence of his wife and daughter, by shooting himself through the chest with a pistol, the ball entering above the right ear and passing through the brain. Financial and domestic troubles are the cause assigned for the act.

Scott Hopkins, colored, shot Mr. James Stroud with a pistol at Chester on last Monday afternoon in the store of J. Gunhouse & Co. Mr. Stroud is in a critical condition, and it is apprehended that the wound will prove fatal. The difficulty originated from a dispute about money.

THE WORK OF THE SESSION.

List of Acts and Joint Resolutions which Have Become Laws.

COLUMBIA, February 20.—Midnight.—The following is a full list of the Acts passed at the extra session and which were all approved by the Governor tonight:

Act for the relief of the taxpayers of Williamsburg county.
Act to incorporate St. Patrick's Benevolent Society of Charleston, S. C.
Act to incorporate the Lewisville Manufacturing Company.
Act to incorporate the Corinth Baptist Church of Union.
Act to incorporate the Clifton Manufacturing Company.
Act to authorize the consolidation of the Augusta, Knoxville and Greenwood Railroad Company of this State, and the Augusta and Knoxville Railroad Company of the State of Georgia.
Act to declare public certain roads in South Carolina, to-wit: Abbeville, Anderson and Newberry counties.
Act authorizing the County Commissioners of any county to permit any person or body corporate to construct, maintain and operate a telephone line or lines along any public highway in their respective counties.
Act to amend an Act entitled "An Act to incorporate the Sea Island Steamboat Company," approved March 10, 1876.
Act to provide for the number of Trial Justices for Charleston county, to fix their location and compensation, and for other purposes.
Act to authorize the City of Columbia to find its debt.
Act to incorporate the town of Peak's Station in Lexington county.
Act to amend the Act relating to the Wright's Bluff Tramroad Company.
Act to prohibit the sale of ardent spirits or liquor in the town of Easley Station, in Pickens county, on the Atlanta and Charlotte Airline Railroad, or within two miles of the corporate limits thereof.
Act to authorize T. C. Whitworth to close a certain abandoned road in Richland county.
Joint resolution authorizing and directing the State Treasurer to issue to Joseph Woodruff or his attorney, deficiency bonds and stock in lieu of certain Big Bonanza warrants, turned over to the State through error.
Act to allow the electors of Hamburg to elect an Intendant and Wardens.
Joint resolution to authorize the commissioners of Georgetown to pay the claim of W. H. Dorrell.
Act to amend an Act to extend the time for the redemption of forfeited lands.
Act to amend the Act to provide for the funding of the bills of the Bank of the State.
Act to amend the Act for the funding of the consolidated debt of the State.
Act to amend an Act to abolish referees and create that of Master in certain counties.
Joint resolution to authorize the application of the unexpended balances in the hands of the Treasurer of Union County to the payment of the cost of building fences.
Act to amend an Act to authorize the building of a canal in Charleston.
Act for the relief of certain citizens of Williamsburg county.
Act to protect citizens of Beaufort from damage by live stock.
Act to charter the Anderson and Easley Railroad.
Act to appoint Commissioner to take charge of the Downer fund in Barnwell.
Act to open certain public roads in Edgefield.
Act to require the attendance of Circuit Solicitors at the sessions of the General Assembly and to define their duties.
Act to relieve E. P. Brown from maintaining a bridge in Spartanburg.
Act to amend an Act to establish uniformity in the sessions of the Circuit Courts so far as relates to Edgefield and the Eighth Circuit.
Act to amend General Statutes regarding interference of appeal in Trial Justices' Courts.
Act to extend the fence law to the lower township of Richland and to a portion of Fairfield without an election.
Act to amend Act providing for the drainage of Anderson and Beaufort.
Joint resolution to pay Wm. Johnson, of Lexington, a rebate on taxes and to re-issue a lost certificate to the executor of A. C. Franck.
Act to amend the Act in regard to voting precincts as to Edgefield and Lexington.
Act to incorporate the Prudential Insurance Company of Charleston.
Act to authorize A. G. Clarkson to erect a gate across a public road in Richland.
Act to amend the charter of the Camp-e-down Manufacturing Company.
Act to further amend the law regarding the drawing, empanneling and term of service of juries.
Joint resolution to re-issue to Alex. Robertson a lost certificate of stock.
Act to charter the Jacksonboro' Ferry, Edisto River.
Act to amend Section 7, Chapter III, regarding the qualifications of jurors.
Act to amend the Act for the protection and preservation of useful animals.
Act to change the name of James Sutton, of Horry.
Joint resolution regarding the public printing of Richland county.
Act to amend the charter of the town of Mayeville.
Act to amend the fence law so far as regards a portion of Lexington.
Act to amend the Act regulating the costs of litigation.
Act to extend the fence law to portions of Pickens.
Joint resolution amending joint resolution authorizing the payment of certain public school teachers in Oconee.
Act to amend the charter of Port Royal.
Act to incorporate the Fishing Creek Manufacturing Company.
Act to regulate the collection of taxes voted the Savannah Valley Railroad in Abbeville and Anderson counties.
Joint resolution for the re-issuance of stock to E. M. Clayton and C. H. Mott.
Act to prohibit the sale of liquor in the town of Clinton.
Act to repeal Act opening a road in Kenham.
Act to open a public road in Horry.
Act to grant certain privileges to persons renting stalls in Charleston Market.
Act to amend Act to regulate number and pay of the Trial Justices in Sumter.
Act to make appropriations for legislative expenses, etc.
Act to charter the Greenwood, Laurens and Spartanburg Railroad.
Act to amend the Act for the fiscal year beginning November 1, 1879.
Act to incorporate the Artisans' and Traders' Building and Loan Association.
Act to facilitate the completion of the Blue Ridge Railroad.

THE CAROLINA FERTILIZER IS THE PRIDE OF THE FARMERS.

THEY all know it, and know that ROBERTSON, TAYLOR & CO., of Charleston, S. C., keep it up to its standard.

Use it Once and You will Use it Always.

Read the views of a few who have used it, and you will at once admit that it is the Guano you need, and will call upon me at Honora Path, S. C., to purchase what you want.

It is to your interest to come and see me before you make your purchases. I have handled it for years, and I KNOW THAT IT HAS NO SUPERIOR.

D. S. McCULLOUGH, Honora Path, S. C.

READ THIS! READ THIS! HONORA PATH, Dec. 5, 1879. D. S. McCullough, Esq.—Dear Sir: The Carolina Fertilizer I bought of you this year gave me perfect satisfaction, and I recommend it as being a good Fertilizer. (Signed) G. G. RAY.

I used the Carolina Fertilizer this year, and it did me better than any I have ever tried. (Signed) W. A. PRIUETT.

I have used the Carolina for several years, and have tried other kinds. I like the Carolina best. (Signed) JOHN G. FLOWERS.

Send in your orders. D. S. McCULLOUGH, Honora Path, S. C.

REDUCED PRICES.

CALL ON JOHN E. PEOPLES

And Get the Celebrated MERRYMAK GUANO.

475 lbs. Cotton per Ton.

NAVASSA GUANO.

450 lbs. Cotton per Ton.

Navassa Cotton Fertilizer.

425 lbs. Cotton per Ton.

I still have on hand plenty of the

Navassa Acid for composting.

Call and see me before purchasing elsewhere. JOHN E. PEOPLES, Anderson, S. C.

—Some one says that Alex. H. Stephens does not believe the Democracy will be able to carry New York, either with or without Mr. Tilden.

—It is reported that when Senator Bayard was in Richmond recently he was invited to pay a visit to the Virginia Legislature, in which the Readjusters have a majority, where it was proposed to tender him a formal reception. His reply was that he did not care to visit people who refused to pay their honest debts.

FERRY FOR SALE!

THE FERRY on Savannah River, six miles from Hartwell, Ga., and about sixteen from Anderson C. H., S. C., known as HANK'S FERRY, will be sold to the highest bidder at Anderson Court House on SALEDAY IN APRIL next.

For further particulars apply to the undersigned. G. F. TOLLY, Intendant.

T. C. LIGON, Clerk.

35 Hartwell S. N. please copy.

March 4, 1880

THE STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

County of Anderson.

J. X. Richardson, Administrator of J. P. Richardson, deceased, against Ada G. Richardson, Beulah J. Richardson, et al.

Complaint to Sell Real Estate in aid of Assets, Partition, &c.

In obedience to an order in the above stated case from his Honor Thomas Thomson, presiding Judge of the 8th Judicial Circuit, all persons having claims against the Estate of J. P. Richardson, deceased, are hereby notified to establish said claims before me on or by the first day of May next, or be barred of any benefit in the Decree to be made in this case.

W. W. HUMPHRIES, Master.

March 4, 1880

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE

National Bank of Anderson.

At Anderson, in the State of South Carolina, at the close of business February 21, 1880.

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts \$64,197 10

Overdrafts 30 00

Large Cash 50,000 00

Other stocks, bonds and mortgages 18,220 00

Real Estate 54,578 03

Due from other National Banks 30,114 78

Real Estate, Furniture and Fixtures 1,000 00

Current Expenses and Taxes paid 111 75

Bills of other Banks 13,525 00

Unclaimed Profits (Income) 27 85

Specie (including Gold Treasury Notes) 5,176 50

United States Bonds 16,590 00

Redemption Fund with U. S. 10,552 17

(5 per cent. of Circulation) 2,250 00

Total \$256,454 56

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock paid up \$50,000 00

Surplus Fund 10,000 00

Deposits 16,316 00

National Bank Notes outstanding 41,500 00

Federal Reserve Notes 100 00

Individual Deposits 100 00

Demand Certificates of Deposit 24,711 61

Total \$256,454 56

CERTIFICATE OF AUDIT.

I, J. A. BRUCE, Cashier of the above named Bank, do hereby certify that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. A. BRUCE, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 2nd day of March, 1880.

J. FRANK MAULDIN, Notary Public.

Correct—Attest: C. W. NOLAN, J. P. FAY, B. F. CHATZOS, March 4, 1880

CUNNINGHAM & CO., AGENCY FOR AVERY'S PLOWS AND WAGONS, EAGLE GUANO AND ACID, CHAMPION MOWERS AND REAPEERS, BUILDERS', MECHANICS' and FARMERS' HARDWARE, Dixie Plows, Points, &c., Nails and Files, all kinds and sizes, Horse and Mule Shoes, Woodenware, STAPLE DRY GOODS. BOOTS and SHOES, HATS and CAPS, GROCERIES.

Oct 19, 1880

CASH, CASH, CASH.

WE will sell Goods for Cash at the VERY LOWEST RATE, and as we sell only for CASH we can afford to give more for the same amount of money than if we had to run the risk of time sales. Our stock of

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, HARDWARE, &c., Is complete. We have just received a large lot of

New Orleans Syrup, Bacon and Flour, Which we are selling very low. We take COUNTRY PRODUCE in barter, and pay the highest prices for it.

We have One Hundred Boxes of TOBACCO which we are selling very Cheap.

FANT & BRO.

Jan 15, 1880

1880.

J. P. SULLIVAN. C. F. JONES. W. A. VAN DYKE.

J. P. SULLIVAN & CO.

HAVE IN STOCK, AT WHOLESALE OR RETAIL, A LARGE LOT OF—

N. O. MOLASSES, CORN, FLOUR, BACON.

Farmers buying in small or large quantities will do well to examine our stock, prices, and quality of Goods. We always keep a full stock of all kinds of—

GROCERIES, PLOWS and PATENT PLOW STOCKS.

We call special attention to our Double Foot Plow Stocks. Remember, too, our Stock of

Dry Goods, Boots and Shoes.

Jan 8, 1880

J. P. SULLIVAN & CO.

FURNITURE, FURNITURE.

CHEAPER THAN EVER.

TOLLY the Leader of LOW PRICES.

LOOK at some of the figures at which you can buy Furniture at in Anderson:—

Good Hard Wood Cottage Bedsteads at \$2.75.

Towel End and Drawer Washstands, \$1.35. Large Wardrobes, \$13.00.

Iron Safes, with two doors and drawers, \$12.00.

Good, strong Rocking Chairs, \$1.40. Cast Bottom Chairs, per set, \$0.50.

Painted Chamber Sets, consisting of Dress Bureau, Bedstead, Washstand and Table, \$15.00, with four Chairs and Rocking Chair, complete, \$30.75.

Walnut Chamber Suite, consisting of High Head-board French Bedstead, Bureau, with Arch Headboard and Glass, Washstand and Table, \$25.75; with four fine Walnut Chairs and Oval Back Rocking Chair, \$36.75.

And everything else in proportion.

I have on hand a very large Stock, from a fifteen dollar Suit up to a two hundred dollar Suit. I claim to sell cheaper than Greenville, and will duplicate any bill that can be brought there.

G. F. TOLLY, Depot Street.